



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## POETRY.

## THE SUNSHINE.

BY MARY HOWITT.

(From the Christmas Library.)

I love the sunshine everywhere—  
In wood, and field, and glen;  
I love it in the busy haunts  
Of town-imprisoned men.

I love it when it steams in  
The humble cottage door,  
And casts the chequered casement shade  
Upon the red-brick floor.

I love it where the children lie  
Deep in the clover grass,  
To watch among the twining roots  
The gold green beetle pass.

I love it on the breezy sea,  
To glance on sail and oar,  
While the great waves, like molten glass,  
Come leaping to the shore.

I love it on the mountain tops,  
Where lies the thawless snow,  
And half a kingdom, bathed in light,  
Lies stretching out below.

And when it shines in forest glades,  
Hidden, and green and cool,  
Through mossy boughs, and veined leaves  
How is it beautiful!

How beautiful on little streams,  
When sun and shade at play,  
Make silvery meshes, while the brook  
Goes singing on its way!

How beautiful, where dragon flies  
Are wondrous to behold,  
With rainbow wings of gauzy pearl,  
And bodies blue and gold!

How beautiful, on harvest slopes,  
To see the sunshine lie,  
Or on the plover reaped fields,  
Where yellow shocks stand high!

Oh, yes! I love the sunshine!  
Like kindness or like mirth,  
Upon a human countenance,  
Is sunshine on the earth.

Upon the earth—upon the sea—  
—Through the crystal air—  
On piled-up clouds—the gracious sun  
Is glorious everywhere!

## UPPER CANADA.

Non observance of Neutrality by the American Authorities, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esquire, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 30th Jan. 1838.

Sir, When I had the honor of addressing your Excellency on the subject of the destruction of the Caroline, I contended myself with sending you a statement of the facts as they were reported to me officially, corroborated by several affidavits. I did not think it necessary to trouble you, either with arguments of my own upon the unreasonableness of the complaint which was made on account of that transaction, or with any contradiction or notice of the extraordinary misstatements which were going the rounds of some of the American newspapers.

Upon this latter point, I was the less careful to put you on your guard, because from numerous remarks made in respectable American papers, I perceived it to be very notorious there, as well as here, that no credit could be attached to the accounts given of Canadian affairs in the papers printed along the frontier of the United States. I believe I should scarcely err, if I were to say, that in most of them nothing has been stated truly from the beginning—and that in many of them not the slightest regard appears to have been paid to truth.

Since I wrote to you, I have learned nothing that would authorize my receding in any point from the statement then given—and it was with no less astonishment than disappointment that I found either the Government of the State of New York, or the Federal Government, adopting as true the most false and exaggerated statement of the destruction of the Caroline, and not hesitating to speak of that just and rightful act of self-defence, as an assassination of American citizens. I must confess that I cannot but look upon the application of such a term to such an act, as scarcely a less outrage than any of those gross infractions of their rights which have compelled the people of Upper Canada to arm in their defence.

Though it has been variously stated, that from twelve to twenty two peaceable citizens of Buffalo were murdered in the Caroline I have not yet found that the name

of a single person has been ascertained, or even mentioned, as having perished on that occasion, except one Durfee, who, I am informed, was killed in arms, and who, moreover was really a British subject, usually resident in Canada until within the last few months. I only recur to these circumstances, because I am desirous of vindicating the gallant men who performed this plain and necessary act of duty to their country, from the charge of wanton cruelty. If the resistance they met with had led to a further loss of life their conduct would not have been the less justifiable. It is almost too obvious an observation to make, that if an army of American citizens had taken up a position on their side of the Niagara River, at a point where no island intervened, and had begun battering the houses and people on shore, and if this shameful aggression, with guns taken from the United States arsenals, had continued for weeks without any effectual interposition on the part of the American Government, Her Majesty's subjects would have an unquestionable right to attack the batteries, and disperse the lawless band which carried on this disgraceful warfare—and of course a right to attack any boat or vessel employed in their service, and carrying them guns or men. To call so necessary an act of self-defence a violation of neutrality would of course be absurd—whatever insult or injury it would occasion to American territory must be ascribed to that portion of their own citizens who were in arms against their authority, and committing outrages on their unoffending neighbours. This being so, it can surely make no difference favorable to the United States, that the army of American citizens did, in this instance, first commit the gross wrong of taking forcible possession of British ground, that they might fire more effectually from thence—it was merely taking two steps in committing the injury instead of one.

Your Excellency, I dare say, has not failed to observe that at a Criminal Court in the State of New York, an indictment has been found for murder against Capt. Drew and others who are supposed (but some of them erroneously) to have been present at the capture of the Caroline. I cannot but believe that the American government will feel it to be due, no less to their own character than to their relations with Great Britain, to interest themselves in arresting any such proceeding. The act was done by public authority, in the prosecution of a warfare to which this Province was driven by the outrageous aggressions of American citizens. The British Nation is to answer for it, and not individuals zealously acting in her service.

Your Excellency will have learnt from various channels, the occurrences which have taken place on our western frontier, opposite the State of Michigan. There a large force, stated in the newspapers of Detroit not to be less than 1,000 or 1,200, in number, with arms and artillery taken from one or more public arsenals, attempted to invade this Province—and did, indeed, actually possess themselves of the Island of Bois Blanc, in the River Detroit. With an armed schooner they commenced battering the town of Amherstburg, and intended on the next day to have made a descent on the main land but their further progress was arrested by the gallant conduct of some militia volunteers, who attacked and boarded the schooner, and took several prisoners, together with the guns, arms and military stores on board of her. A considerable military force is now stationed on our western frontier.

I send you the Proclamations issued by Mr. Sutherland, an American citizen, who styled himself General of the 2d Division of the Patriot Army, Van Rensselaer's band of ruffians I suppose forming the first. These will show you the nature and object of the expeditions to whose attacks the people of Upper Canada have been exposed.

Among the prisoners taken on this last occasion were several American citizens. I need scarcely state to you, that the necessity of being armed at all points along our extensive frontier, has occasioned an enormous expenditure to the British Government. The American, I perceive, has called on Congress to provide \$600,000 for the pay and outfit of a force necessary to keep down the excitement on the Niagara frontier alone. You will readily understand, therefore, how much greater must be the expense which this government is put to by the preparations necessary to meet attacks at various points. The hostile spirit manifested in Michigan, appeared likely to be attended with more serious consequences than the movements along the Niagara frontier.

I send your Excellency a copy of some correspondence which has taken place since Major General Scott arrived at Buffalo. Fortunately the pirates have dispersed without any thing further occurring that can

give rise to controversy, and I have no doubt their removal was hastened by the active measures at length taken by the American government for preventing their receiving supplies of arms and provisions. It would give me pleasure if I could add, that in the conduct of the American militia stationed on Grand Island, or in the construction which the officers of the American Government seemed disposed to put upon the relative rights of the two countries, under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed, I have discovered satisfactory proof of a spirit calculated to contribute to the restoration of permanent tranquility.

When a people has been insulted and aggrieved, as the people of Upper Canada have been, it is not to be supposed that they can feel it necessary to perplex themselves with researches into books upon the law of Nations—they will follow a more unerring guide in obeying the irresistible natural instinct of self-preservation. By the cannonading from Navy Island three inhabitants of this province have been killed—there is no extenuating circumstance which can make the offence less than murder; and if it can be claimed as a right on this, or upon other occasions, that the perpetrators shall be allowed to escape with impunity into the country from whence they came in an armed body, to commit these flagitious outrages—if it be maintained, that to cross the line of division through the waters of the Niagara to destroy them, or to cut off their resources, is a violation of American neutrality, then it can only follow, that when the American people are suffered to commit such gross outrages upon the province of Upper Canada, they must bring upon themselves the consequences of a public war, for unquestionably the right of self-defence will be exercised—it is not in the nature of things that it should be forbore.

I am upon the point of being succeeded in the Government of Upper Canada by Col. Sir George Arthur; and I cannot depart from the province without offering to your Excellency, on the part of its inhabitants, my most grateful thanks for your prompt and able interposition to protect them from foreign aggression. I have been extremely gratified by the earnest solicitude shown by your Excellency to discharge your delicate and important duties satisfactorily and with effect. I can assure your excellency, that the people of Upper Canada feel deeply how much they are indebted to you, as the Minister of their Sovereign, for your conduct on this anxious and important occasion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

[Signed,] F. B. HEAD.

His Excellency Henry S. Fox,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c. Washington

The warning which we gave in our last number was soon proved to be well-founded. In a day or two afterwards, information was received here, stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts said ten thousand, had united with Mackenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a coup de main. On Saturday this information was also given to our authorities by one of the United States Deputy Marshalls, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, said that the government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack. Had any other man than Mackenzie been the plotter of this mischief, the tale would have been incredible. But as he always takes care to keep himself out of danger, if he could only find a sufficient number of Americans ardent fools enough to fight for him, there could be no doubt that he would send them on any mad attempt by which they could be the only sufferers, and he the only gainer. That number he seemed to have found, and an attack was to be made on Kingston forthwith. He and his gang were so much elated at having run away from Navy Island with so little loss, that they would now take the bull by the horns, shoulder him from his favorite field, and supply his place with Mackenzie and Papineau.

Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the Fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could attach, has been dismissed from the militia service.

Well, if our neighbours choose to become banditti, we must prepare to entertain them according to their deserts, and a warm welcome they will surely receive.

Immediately on the receipt of the information, a rifle company was formed, and rifles distributed to them. A volunteer guard of 100 kept watch all night at the Court House, and is renewed every night.

Piquets were sent out in all directions, and the guns on the batteries at Mississauga Point and Point Frederick, some of them eighteen pounders, were loaded with canister shot. These guns command, with a cross fire, the whole field of ice in front of the town, and can arrest the advance of any party in that direction. The guns on the Fort and at the Block Houses are also ready to pour destruction on the invaders. Several streets are barricaded. On Sunday, Captains Lockwood and Clarke's companies of Lenox Militia arrived in town, with Capt. Fraclick's troop of horse; and yesterday others arrived.

The various reinforcements and the volunteer companies have increased the effective strength of this garrison to upwards of 1,200 men, besides several hundreds ready at a moment's notice. The 2d Frontenac, 1,00 strong, can be brought in at short warning. Besides, our strong force in Artillery gives us a tenfold superiority over the pirates, to say nothing of other defences.

On Friday forenoon, a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. Wilkins arrived here from Montreal; and yesterday they, with the party previously here, and some of the Marine and Perth volunteer Artillery, were exercised with guns on the ice in front of the town, firing blank cartridge.

We do not think that our townsmen need be under any alarm, or entertain any apprehension of an attack on them, while they preserve an efficient organization and strength ready for immediate service. Whether an attack was really contemplated by the Americans or not, our only safety consists in being prepared to repel an assault. But as to surprising Kingston, the thing is all but impossible. Besides the line of piquets on the road every ten or fifteen miles, piquets are kept up all around Kingston and on Wolf Island, and no force could approach the Town but we must have at least two hours notice of their approach. The shortest route from the States to Kingston is across Wolf Island, and if any force leave the State, our piquet will instantly burn blue lights or rockets, these will be answered by a rocket from the Fort, and every man will have time to prepare for an attack. If any other route were selected there would be still more time for preparation. But we repeat, that we do not believe that any attack will be made so long as we maintain an efficient force on foot. While the ice keeps good our safety must be purchased by unceasing vigilance.

The public should observe that all persons crossing the ice either way are required to report to the Guard at Mississauga Point. From want of knowing or observing this caution, several persons have been brought up, much to their surprise, by being fired over.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our Townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that yesterday morning at one o'clock the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal but the robbers could take no more. There is no doubt but the others will soon be taken. For the last ten days the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receive arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for at attack.

The militia are pouring in to the Town. The Mohawk Indian warriors will be in this evening, and two companies of the 83d are expected to night or to-morrow morning.—Kingston Herald Feb. 20.

**Threatened attack upon Kingston.**—A considerable degree of excitement has prevailed in this place within the last few days, in consequence of various reports that our 'sympathising' neighbors, in conjunction with Mackenzie and others, were meditating an attack upon Kingston. Certain intelligence has from time to time been received, that the people of Jefferson County were frequently seen drilling at night, holding private meetings, collecting money and provisions, that they actually contemplated the taking of our good old town and Fort Henry by a coup de main. On Monday the news reached us, upon undoubted authority, that the sympathizing rabble actually broke into the arsenal at Watertown and stole from 500 to 800 stand of arms. This glaring and monstrous outrage has been allowed to pass unnoticed by what is called the respectable portion of the community; as for proper authorities, whose duty it would be to recover the stolen arms and punish the perpetrators, we much presume there are none. From such a rabble government we most fervently say, 'Good Lord deliver us.'

Yesterday news reached us that the pirates had deposited the stolen arms on Sir

John's Island, on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston. Accordingly yesterday evening a party of Riflemen under Capt. Sanders, proceeded to reconnoitre the place, but could find nothing, and returned about 10 o'clock last night.

It is certain, however, from various suspicious movements observed along the south side of the St. Lawrence, that an immediate attack upon Canada is meditated; upon what point remains to be seen. All we can say at present is, 'let them come if they dare.' We venture to say, that the gallant subjects of her Majesty will not long permit our soil to be polluted by the presence of such miscreants.

Troops are pouring in on us from all quarters: since our last, the Light Dragoons attached to the Addington Militia, under Lieutenant Fraclick, a company of foot under captain Lockwood, two companies of the first Lenox, under captains Dorland and Wheeler, and the Belleville Rifle Company under captain Wellington Murney, have arrived in town; and two companies of the 2d Hastings Militia under captains McKenzie and McAnany, are to be here this evening; captain Port, with 65 to 70 of the Mohawk Indian Warriors came in last night in high spirits, and are most anxious for a little play.

Since writing the above, intelligence has reached us that the pirates have concentrated on Grindstone Island, opposite Gananoque. It is a small island belonging to the United States. In what force they have assembled we have not ascertained.—Kingston Chron. and Gaz. Feb. 21.

## LOWER CANADA.

From the Morning Courier.

We insert the charge delivered by his Honour the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench for this District, on Saturday last. The extent to which it enlarges on the Law of Treason, seems to justify the prevalent impression, that some of the political offences are to be handed over by the Military authorities to the jurisdiction of the Court. Our Quebec contemporaries say, that this experiment is to be made with the parties charged with the murders of Weir and Chartrand. How far this suggestion may be correct, we have no means of judging.

If juries can be found, who will fairly try the prisoners, there can be no doubt that the civil law will be far preferable to the military process. That the latter would ensure them a fair trial, is well known here; but at a distance it would never be believed.—The conduct of the juries will be a most important indication of the temper of the public mind. Should the French Canadians generally, on these juries, manifest that settled determination not to convict, which many persons have anticipated, they will have laid themselves fairly open to the worst charges their worst enemies bring against them.—Should they, on the other hand, in common with their fellow-jurors of British origin, grant the accused only those advantages which the law and the evidence allow, they will thereby give to the public an evidence of loyalty, such as every true friend to the welfare of the colony must desire to see them give.

The Grand Jury, to whom the initiative in the present case belongs, and upon whose action, therefore, so much may probably depend, is as follows. The three gentlemen whose names are marked (\*) were not present on Saturday, and are not yet sworn in. Judging from the names, it must be obvious to every one acquainted with the district, that a more intelligent and unexceptionable Grand Jury could hardly have been summoned.

Austin Cavillier, Foreman...	Montreal
Albert Furniss	do
L. C. L. Dumont	St. Eustache
Robert Norval	Beauharnois
Wm. Morrison	Berthier
Thomas Cringan	Montreal
Edmond Peel	Sorel
*Louis Guerout	St. Denis
*Francois Languedoc	St. George
Saveuse de Beaujeu	Soulanges
Auguste Delisle	Boucherville
Stephen Baker	Dunham
Gabriel Marchand	St. Johns
Isaac Valentine	Montreal
*Jules Queuel	do
John Pangman	St. Henry
Charles Lamontagne	Montreal
Turton Penn	do
Charles Penner	Lachine
Lawrence Kidd	Montreal
Alphonse De Salaberry	Chambly
John Melson	Montreal
Etienne Guy	do
Edmond Barron	do

The following is the charge delivered:

—GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

You are assembled here for the execution of a duty which the laws have devolved upon you, namely, to inquire into the



crimes and offences which have been committed within the district of which you form the Grand Inquest.

The Court has often had occasion to lament the numerous delinquencies brought before it, affecting the persons and properties of individuals, the investigation of which has occupied much of the time and attention of the Court and of the country; but it is with infinite regret that we are now compelled to notice a state of things in this district, by which, not merely the security of the persons and property of individuals is affected, but the very existence of society, and the authority of the Sovereign over this part of her dominions, have been threatened with destruction. When we see the influence of seditious men so far exerted in promoting and encouraging disaffection to the established Government, until the effects of their labors have burst forth in acts of high-handed Treason and Rebellion, openly extending themselves throughout the land, we have cause not only to be astonished, but alarmed, at the existence of crimes like these in a country where we had every ground to suppose that peace, security and loyalty might reasonably be expected to prevail among all ranks of men. When we consider the enviable state and condition of the people of this province, having the full enjoyment of their property, their religion, and their laws—harassed by no burthens, nor oppressed by any public exaction; but living in the quiet enjoyment of all the comforts and conveniences of life, which their means or their industry can procure—and all these blessings secured to them by the fostering hand of a beneficent Government; we must lament the fatal delusion that could have induced a people so circumstanced, to throw off their allegiance, and lead them to rise in open rebellion against their Sovereign. Whatever inducements may have been held out to them, or however they may reconcile their conduct to their duty and allegiance, it is necessary that they should be able to justify that conduct, by those laws which they have offended, and by which they must be judged.

It may be an unpleasant and a painful duty for you to enter upon the consideration of offences so unusual and so enormous, but it is a duty paramount to every other consideration—it is what you owe to your Sovereign, to your country and to yourselves, that the law may be enforced against those who seek to destroy all legitimate rule and authority, and to overturn the very basis of society.

We are unable to say how far these discussions may now come before you, but under the impression that the law regarding High Treason may be usefully brought under notice at this moment, we will submit to your consideration some of the leading principles on that subject.

High Treason, as constituting a part of the criminal law of the land, is defined to be, a violation of the allegiance that is due from the subject to the Sovereign, as the head or supreme Magistrate of the State. It is, according to Lord Hale, the greatest crime against faith, duty, and human society, and brings with it the most fatal dangers to the government, and the happiness of the nation.

The different heads or grounds of Treason, as now established, are declared by the statute 25, Edward the Third. But without entering upon the detail of them, we shall limit our observations to such only as are more particularly applicable to the present circumstances. These are, 1st, the compassing and imagining the death of the King, and 2d, the levying war against the King in his realm—offences which apply also to the Queen regnant as Sovereign.

In the first kind of Treason—that of compassing and imagining the death of the King—it is held as a maxim, contrary to the general rule in other offences, 'that the will is held for the deed'—a mere imagination of the heart is deemed the same degree of guilt, as if carried into actual effect. But to discover the secret purposes of the heart is the attribute of Omniscience alone; it would, therefore, be highly presumptuous in human tribunals to take cognizance of the compassing of men's minds, without some substantial evidence of the intention. The law, therefore, requires that such compassing be proved by some overt acts, or legal evidence of such an intention, and in every indictment for this species of Treason, (and, indeed, for levying war, or adhering to the King's enemies) some overt act must be alleged and proved—for the overt act is the charge to which the prisoner must apply his defence, and if one of divers acts be proved, it will be sufficient.

According to the spirit of the above statute, and the interpretation put upon it by judicial decision, this part of it applies to the Sovereign, not only in his natural, but in his political capacity. For to aim at the destruction of his political existence, is an attempt to annihilate the constitution of Government of which he is the head. Whatever tends to depose the King, or to despoil him of his sovereign authority, in any part of his dominions, is held in law to be a compassing and imagining, within the purview of the statute, which in its operation must be taken generally, and as limited to no particular place.

It is also held, that the assembling of men with an intention of compelling the King to comply with certain demands, is an overt act of compassing and imagining his death. The meeting together and consulting the means to depose the King and his Government—the printing treasonable positions, as that the King is accountable to the people, and that they ought to take the Government into their own hands, are

also held as overt acts to prove the compassing the King's death under the statute.

Mere words, alone, without reference to some design on foot, or unaccompanied by some act, will not amount to treason,—but if words of advice or persuasion are used, with regard to some treasonable design, or prosecution of it, and are accompanied by an act tending to the same purpose, and proof thereof is given—the words, coupled with the act will amount to Treason.

Writing also, the general purport whereof, may be of treasonable tendency, yet while they remain unpublished, and are not connected with any actual project, will not make a man a Traitor. But, when papers or intercepted letters, relate to a certain determinate treasonable purpose, & proved to be the hand writing of the party accused, or found in their possession, they may be given in evidence against him, although unpublished. So also, if any words in writing or print, are published, which have a direct tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the King, such publication is an overt act of compassing or imagining his death, as tending to that consequence. In general, as all writings import a deliberate act, more especially when published, so they may be produced in proof of overt acts of different kinds of Treason.

But the various acts that come within this branch of the statute are too numerous to be detailed, and must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

The other branch of the statute to which we have referred, is for levying war against the King. This may be said to be, rising in rebellion by open force against him.

The levying of war, must consist of such an assembly, as carries with it the appearance of war—as if a body of men march with flags displayed—if they are armed with military weapons and instruments used in military operations.—For when people thus arm themselves, it is a plain evidence that they mean to defend themselves by military force, and to resist and subdue all power that may be used to suppress them.

The levying of war is either *express* or *constructive*—of the first sort, are all insurrections against the person of the King, whether they be to dethrone him, or for the purpose of forcing him to alter his measures of government, or to remove evil councillors from about him.

So also, if a man either fortify his own house, or the house of another, with weapons defensive or offensive, purposely to make head against the King, and to secure himself against the King's regular force—that is a levying of war against the King.

If divers conspire to levy war, and some of them actually levy it, this is High Treason in all the conspirators, because in Treason all are principals—and here an act is done—war is levied.

Constructing, levying of war is, in truth, more directed against the Government than the person of the King, though in legal construction, it is a levying war against the King himself. This is when an insurrection is raised to reform some national grievance—to alter the established constitution or law—to punish Magistrates—to induce innovation of public concern—or for any other purpose which usurps the King's lawful authority and government in matters of public or general concern.

Insurrections of this nature, though not levelled directly against the person of the King, are yet an attack upon his regal office, and tend to dissolve all government which is established in the land; and any attempt forcibly to alter or to abolish these, falls properly within the clause of levying war against the King. But a bare conspiracy to levy war, is not Treason, unless the war be actually levied—but when levied, all the conspirators, as well as the actors, are equally guilty, as already observed.

Against all such insurrections, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and indeed all private persons, may use force to suppress them, without any special commission, in the same manner as they may oppose foreign enemies coming hostilely into the province.

Furnishing rebels or enemies with money, arms, ammunition, or other necessities, will, *prima facie*, make a man a traitor. But if enemies or rebels come with a superior force, and exact contributions of this kind, submission in such case, cannot be considered as criminal.

The bare sending of money, or provisions, when done voluntarily, or sending intelligence to rebels or enemies, which in many cases is the most effectual aid that can be given them, will make a man a traitor, although the money, provisions, or intelligence should not reach them, or happen to be intercepted; for the party in sending these, did all he could, and the treason is complete on his part, although it had not the effect he intended.

Attacking the King's Forces, in opposition to his authority, upon a march, or in quarters, is levying war against the King.

Joining with rebels freely and voluntarily, in any act of rebellion, is levying war against the King; but if this joining, be from fear of present death, while the party is under actual force, such fear and compulsion will excuse him. But an apprehension though ever so well grounded, of having property wasted or destroyed, or of suffering any other mischief not endangering the person or the party, will be no excuse for joining or continuing with rebels, otherwise it would be in the power of any leader of a rebellion to exonerate all his followers.

It may be necessary to extend our observations further on this head of Treason,

as the principles heretofore stated, will sufficiently show the nature and pernicious tendency of this detestable crime. We would merely observe in regard of such persons as may be termed accessories or accomplices, in any of the above Treasons, that according to the known language of the law, there are no accessories in High Treason—all are principals, and every instance of incitement, aid, or protection, which in case of felony, render a man an accessory before or after the fact, in the case of High Treason, will make him a principal.

Before concluding, we would make one further observation in regard to what is termed *Sedition*, as distinguished from Treason.

Sedition, as now understood in its most general sense, extends to other offences, not capital, of like tendency as Treason, but without any actual design against the King or his Government being in contemplation—such as contempt of the King & his Government, riotous assemblies for political purposes, and the like. And, therefore, a charge of exciting sedition, or of doing anything seditiously, does not amount to a charge of High Treason. It is, however, an offence of a dangerous and pernicious nature, as it comprehends all acts or proceedings done or taken to excite seditious principles and associations, and, in general, all contemptuous, indecent and malicious observations upon the person or Government of the Sovereign, or of his Representative and his administration in the Province, whether by writing or speaking, or by any other acts calculated to lessen them in the esteem of the people, or to weaken or disturb the course of the Government. All such acts are highly punishable, as being generally the forerunner, or closely approaching to High Treason, and dangerous to the peace of society.

In regard to the ordinary business of the session, the calendar of the Gaol presents nothing that requires the particular observation of the Court, and it is, therefore, left wholly to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

From the Montreal Herald.

The city of Montreal presented a magnificent spectacle on Tuesday evening. The illumination in honor of the installation of Sir John Colborne as Administrator of the Government of this province, and as a rejoicing that Lord Gosford no longer insulted Britons as the representative of their Sovereign, was as general as the most sanguine good subject could have possibly desired. The absence of all lights in the Courier office and in the houses of Jacques Viger, D. B. Viger, Adam Ferrie, and a few such characters, only tended to heighten the general joy, as it proved that although these individuals have strained their every nerve to create a riot and have attempted to make both Sir John Colborne and the magistrates believe there would be one, their prophecies have turned out false, and their schemes have been signally frustrated. We felt perfect confidence that the rejoicing would be a peaceable one, and our warmest anticipations have been most nobly verified. Never did the loyal subjects in this city hail in the teeth of their enemies a foul charge more indignantly than that concocted by a few meddling 'liberals' who pretended to be apprehensive of a riot on Tuesday evening. Had there been the slightest appearance of a disturbance, the members of the Doric Club would speedily have crushed it, as they crushed the Sons of Liberty on the 6th November last, and we may mention for the edification of the Courier folks, that their office was an object of peculiar regard, as it was feared that popular indignation might possibly be manifested against it. If such had been the case, its investigators would have been speedily placed in the guard house, and handed over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. We do not believe that a single pane of glass was broken, and the only instance we observed of personal triumph was the lighting of a bonfire opposite the house of Mr. Adam Ferrie by his friend Simon Brodie. It is impossible to give a list of all the transparencies, but we cannot pass over those of the Doric Club without notice. At the corner of Doric Square and Colborne Street, a magnificent arch was erected, supported by four Doric pillars, and surmounted on the centre by transparencies on a very large scale, one of which represented the Caroline in flames tumbling over the falls of Niagara, headed by an inscription 'Schlosser and Amherstburg,' and on the other side 'St. Charles and St. Eustache.' The other transparency displayed on one side two hands joined, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the motto 'The Reunion of the Provinces.' From Mr. Bingham's house to the opposite corner in Colborne Street, the Doric Club erected a similar arch, with transparencies of 'Sir Francis Bond Head,' 'The British Volunteers,' 'Sir John Colborne,' 'The British Army,' surrounded by the British Crown and the Royal Arms. At the head of both arches 'Doric Club' appeared in conspicuous characters, and at Boyd's Hotel in Doric Square the word 'Dorics' had a letter for each window in variegated lamps, which presented, a very fine appearance. Mr. Orr's Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and two of the windows had transparencies of the Harp, Britannia, and other national designs. The houses of the Hon. P. M. Gill, Messrs. T. B. Anderson, Lewis Moffatt, R. Armour, Dr. Stephenson and a great many too numerous to mention, had transparencies, and in noticing these manifestations of general feeling, we cannot omit those in Mr. Robert Begly's house in Col-

borne Street which were universally admired. In one window there was displayed a harp and a Crown, the Queen and the Constitution, and in another, a pair of scales in one of which 'the Union Jack, Emigration, Canals, Railroads, British and Irish Volunteers, Emancipation, English Laws, and Registry Offices,' showed a decided preponderance against the 'tricolor reversed, the Feudal Tenure, Emigrant Tax, Elective Council, and ninety two resolutions.' The transparency of Britannia mourning over the tomb of the brave and lamented Lieutenant Weir, did honor to Mr. Duncan, the artist who painted, and to Mr. Begly who suggested the design.

A double transparency was fixed in Colborne Street, from Orr's Hotel to a store opposite, with the mottoes, 'Sir John Colborne, the Saviour of Lower Canada,' and 'Victoria, she lives in the hearts of her British Canadian subjects.' Mr. Maitland had one which attracted crowds of spectators, having on the one side 'Colborne, Union,' and on the other 'Sir F. B. Head, Union.' On the Main Street of the St. Lawrence Suburb, a triumphal arch was thrown, illuminated with variegated lamps, and evergreens. The General Hospital was illuminated, and even the goals where the traitors are confined, so happy are even these individuals that Lord Gosford has been recalled. There were two transparencies at our office, having the following mottoes: 'Sir John Colborne, the Herald of freedom to oppressed Britons,' and 'The Reunion of the Provinces, Lower Canada must become a British Province.'

We hope that the Doric Club will allow the arches to remain, as they are really ornaments to the city.

#### UNITED STATES.

The following official communications from the Michigan frontier have been laid before the House, to urge it to prompt and decided action.

Head Quarters, Niagara frontier, Buffalo, February 9, 1838.

General... Captain Homans of the Navy, arrived here last night from Detroit, in four and a half days. The information he brings is important and perplexing. The enclosed copy of a despatch, wrote and mailed en route to General Brady, gives its general character. He adds, that in passing through the Black Swamp, he walked several miles in company with Lieutenant Ottinger, of the revenue service, and conversed with individuals of each straggling party, all of whom concurred in representing the force to be about 800 men. Individuals who joined the stage at lower points carry the number still higher, the whole under the command of Mr. M'Cloud, Mr. Van Rensselaer's Adjutant General, stated to be a man of much energy. The latter individual left this place last evening to join these forces. Information on which I rely, represents Mr. Vanrensselaer as sanguine of making a forward movement at the head of 300 or 400 men. The point selected is probably on the St. Clair river, and the campaign to open near old Fort Sinclair, operating in the direction of Lake Simcoe. Relying upon the general accuracy of the information, viz. that there is a strong rally of the hostile force, that their direction is through Michigan, probably, or Detroit, that the quiet which happily prevails in this immediate vicinity enabled me to detach a portion of the regular force, and that every regular bayonet is of importance to General Brady, I have deemed it my duty to put Major Young's company in motion for Detroit, for which place, sixty men, under the command of Captain Johnston, accompanied by Lieutenant Thornton, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon Fellows, will leave in stages at five o'clock, P. M., and will reach Detroit in six, perhaps four days, a contract to that effect having been made with the stage proprietor. I am aware of the responsibility I assumed in adopting this measure, which I trust will be acceptable to you. The theatre of action is immediately transferred from this region, at least for the present. Nevertheless, I hope you may consider it expedient to push to this point all the disposable force [recruits] now at New York and at intermediate points. You are aware of the nakedness of the command with respect to officers.

Captain Homans further says, that he examined sufficiently to satisfy himself, that the waggons referred to in his letter to Gen. Brady, actually contained arms and ammunition. The people on the route have freely given their arms to this lawless band, supplied all their necessities, and recruits are joining them from all quarters. I have considered these matters of sufficient importance to justify me in sending an officer, by the stage of this evening, to increase the chances of overtaking you at Albany. He also carries a copy, in case you should have left, to be mailed for New York, and a third for Washington, to your address, under cover to the Adjutant General.

I have, &c. &c.

W. J. Worth, Lt. Col. Commanding. To Major General Scott, &c., Albany.

Milan, Huron county, Ohio, 5th February, 1838.

General... I feel it my duty to acquaint you that on my journey to day between Perrysburgh and this place, we have passed several detachments of men, calling themselves patriots, numbering probably about 250. They generally agreed, on conversing with them, that there were 800 of them scattered on the road, and 500 Indians of the Cattaraugus tribe, all destined to rendezvous at some place near Detroit most favorable to effect a landing in Canada. We

also passed during the day about 50 loaded waggons, half that number boxed up, purposely to resemble pedlar's waggons, but containing their arms and accoutrements; the other waggons contained powder and other munitions, put up in pork barrels and other deceptive cases. These men had with them drums, fises, bugles, and other instruments of music. The Indians we did not see, as they, with other bands of the patriots, were said to have taken the lake road through Sandusky city. All we spoke with were positive of there being from 1300 to 1500 men in all, and daily augmenting their numbers by volunteers from the towns and villages through which they passed, but I question there being over 400 or 500. General Van Rensselaer was expected to join them; also Mackenzie. Judging from their train of waggons, I should judge they had a large material with them.

I remain, Sir, with high consideration, Your most obedient servant,  
James T. Homans, Lt. U. S. N.  
Brig. Gen. Hugh Brady, commanding U. S. forces, Detroit.

Head Quarters, 7th Military Dept., Detroit, Feb. 11, 1838.

General... I have the honor to inform you that large bodies of men, unarmed, are in the neighborhood of Monroe and Gibraltar, in this state, in detached parties, having, it is believed, in their possession arms and munitions of war, concealed in waggons in such a manner as to escape detection, unless they are searched, which, I am informed by the district attorney, is out of the power of the civil authorities to do, under existing laws. These forces are, it is understood, under the command of Gen. Van Rensselaer and Mr. M'Kenzie, who have assumed fictitious names, and are assembling preparatory to an invasion of Canada on the 22d inst., the day fixed by Gen. Sutherland to effect a landing, an order to that effect being now in the hands of Governor Mason.

Under these circumstances, it became highly important that some efficient measures should be adopted to maintain our neutral relations with Great Britain, which are about to be violated, either by arresting the owners and leading men of the expedition, or seizing their arms and ammunition; neither of which things can be done, I am advised under the existing laws.

With the knowledge of these facts, and after consulting with the Executive of this state, I have determined, believing the exigency of the case warrants me in so doing, to send an express to Washington, by whom this letter will be delivered to you, who will carry despatches from Governor Mason to the President of the United States, and other civil functionaries in that city, requesting them to urge immediate and speedy action on the bill which has lately passed the Senate, and which is now before the House of Representatives, clothing our officers with more ample powers than they now have, to maintain our neutrality.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. Brady,  
Brigadier General U. S. Army.  
Brigadier Gen. R. Jones,  
Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.

For the Mississquoi Standard.

#### THE FIRE SIDE—No. 61.

Truly if it were not for the long habit that I have been indulging, my pen would remain untouched, like the captives' harps hanging on the willows by the rivers of Babylon. Every fireside in the country, far and near, has to lament the absence of one or two of the inmates, at this inclement season, on the battle field. My neighbours, my hearers who have been accustomed to hear the word of life from my lips—to join with me in prayers to the 'Father of mercies'—their sons who have all grown up since my residence here, are all gone to meet the enemy, and which of them will never return, who knows? When we think of these things, (and what else can we think of?...we cannot suppress our feelings when a cruel pressure is on our tenderest parts) it may be excusable, if we are in heaviness, and feel not as in days that are past. We do not, however, despair. We may be cast down in our minds, but we do not feel as if we were forsaken. 'It is the Lord.' This must silence every complaint. For the present we have this consolation. We cannot suppose that the Just Governor of the world will countenance, with his blessing, the atrocious wickedness of the machinations that have lent to our enemies the means of disturbing our peaceful habitations. For wise ends we are chastened; and happy will it be for us, if we all in the day of trouble form an acquaintance with God. When his judgments are on the earth the inhabitants should learn righteousness. Sin is the fruitful cause of all sorrow.

'What havoc hast thou made foul monster, Sin! Greatest and first of ills!—The fruitful parent Of woes of all dimensions! But for thee, Sorrow had never been.'

Sin has laid waste, Not here and there a country but a world, Despatching at a wide extended blow Entire mankind.

O where shall fancy find



A proper name to call thee by expressive  
Of all thy horrors?

Sin brought death into the world, and  
opened the insatiable grave for the family  
of man.

But 'twas man himself  
Brought death into the world, and man himself  
Gave keenness to his darts, quicken'd his pace  
And multiplied destruction on mankind.  
First Envy, eldest born of Hell, embred  
Her hands in blood, and taught the sons of men  
To make a death which nature never made,  
And God abhor'd; with violence rude to break  
The thread of life e'er half its length was run,  
And rob a wretched brother of his being.

For the present, the pen, in the multi-  
tude of thoughts, has lost its power, and  
the hand her cunning. We shall therefore  
endeavour to wait with resignation to the  
will of Providence, and see the salvation of  
God.

Since the above was put in type all our  
people have returned to their homes in safe-  
ty. God has still preserved them. Wid-  
ows are not mourning over their husbands  
slain in battle, nor parents over the untimely  
death of their sons. O that men would  
praise the Lord for his wonderful goodness,  
and learn both to fear and love him!

J. R.

#### MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 6, 1838.

Our country, here on the borders, has,  
ever since the former invasion from Swan-  
ton, on the 6th Dec., been in almost a con-  
stant state of alarm. Of late, however,  
the plot thickened. For some time back,  
it was well known that a force of Cana-  
dian rebels, and American 'sympathisers',  
was concentrating on the South of Line  
45, with the avowed purpose of invading  
the Province.

On Saturday night, the 24th ult., an ex-  
press came from the Bay for Capt. STARKE's  
company of Volunteers, to repair instantly  
to the support of Capt. BOTHAM's company,  
as an attack was expected on that village.  
Capt. STARKE's company started from this  
place at two o'clock on Sunday morning.  
On Monday afternoon, the 26th, the day  
of thanksgiving for peace, another express  
came to order out the Militia, from Lieut.  
Col. JONES. This order was so promptly  
responded to as to bring in before midnight,  
from this county alone several hundreds of  
brave, loyal and well-armed men. And to  
the honor of Farnham, we have to record  
that a very efficient company, headed by  
Capt. Cameron, belonging to the Battalion  
of Col. KNOWLTON, with the flag of England  
waving in the breeze, came to our assist-  
ance. No call has ever been responded  
to with greater alacrity. On Wednesday  
morning, however, it was believed, on what  
grounds we know not, that the enemy had  
dispersed; and as there did not appear to  
be an immediate need of remaining em-  
bodied, our men were dismissed to their  
homes. But the respite was not of long  
duration; for expresses came in the after-  
noon of the same day, stating that the  
movements of the enemy were now well  
ascertained, and that an invasion was cer-  
tain. The people were immediately re-  
called. Harassed as they were, they buck-  
led on their armour without a murmur, &  
retraced their steps with a promptitude &  
alacrity that cannot be surpassed. Sleighs  
were in readiness to convey to the field of  
expected action, loads as the people poured  
in. By day light, on Thursday morning,  
Philipsburg mustered nearly a thousand  
glittering bayonets, in the hands of as brave  
and determined a band of brothers—pat-  
riotism, as ever marched to meet  
an invading foe.

While the men were pouring in, the en-  
emy, whose numbers were variously stated  
to be from 600 to 1500, moved in from  
Swanton, in the State of Vermont, and  
took up a position on Beach Ridge, occu-  
pying the house of one Weeks, an abscen-  
ded rebel, with upwards of fifteen hundred  
stand of arms, part of them stolen, as the  
phrase goes, from the United States arse-  
nals at Elizabethtown, in New York, in  
order to furnish the faithful *habitans* with  
the means of exhibiting some 'loyal man-  
ifestations.'

These American invaders immediately  
commenced plundering as usual.  
The Missiskoui Militia immediately pre-  
pared to attack them, and expressed the  
utmost anxiety to push forward and fall  
upon them that night; but it was deemed  
more prudent to wait until next day; and  
about three o'clock, P. M. orders were  
issued by Col. JONES to move across the  
ice, (Col. WARDE having gone before with  
the cavalry) in order to form a junction  
with the regulars under Col. BOOTH, and  
give the invaders battle. The rear of the  
gallant Militia had just left the ice, when  
they were ordered to countermarch, the

enemy panic struck having made a precipi-  
tate retreat into the State of Vermont.  
The Militia then returned to Missiskoui  
Bay, and the invaders surrendered their  
arms to General WOOL. At this slip the  
militia were disappointed and enraged.

Col. WARDE accompanied by Lieut. NE-  
VILLE proceeded to St. Albans to ascer-  
tain the real state of affairs from General  
WOOL, who seems to have behaved with  
honorable frankness. The gallant Col. and  
Lieut. were, however, disgracefully insulted  
at Swanton on their return, pelted with  
snow balls, their swords attempted to be  
wrested from them and the harness of their  
horse cut—all to the eternal disgrace of  
the American name in that place.

The brutal violence offered to Lady  
HEAD, at Rochester, and the dishonorable  
treatment shewn by American citizens at  
Swanton, make these two places infamous.  
We see nothing among them to envy. Mil-  
ton's pandemonium of devils are not worse  
than Judge Lynch.

We tell these sympathisers that the  
game they are playing is a dangerous one.  
They are treading on a volcano of their  
own heating. Their *bo peeps*, to raise the  
wind may become serious before long.  
They think themselves safe because they  
know that British honor is unimpeachable,  
while they are conscious of what sort of stuff  
their own is made. They know that we  
have not moved one step to provoke war;  
and moreover they know that they have  
not the shadow of a pretence to make war  
upon us. They know that they have,  
wantonly and wickedly tried our patience  
since the 6th December, to the utmost ex-  
tent of human endurance. For the sake  
of our common humanity, to say  
nothing of our common origin, and till  
lately, our usual friendly intercourse, let  
them desist from their treacherous *sympa-  
thy*, and provoke not again to the field  
such a mighty host of our bold, insulted,  
injured yeomanry. Our cause is the most  
just and holy in which a sword was ever  
drawn. Our people feel that it is so. It  
is purely and simply in defence of our lives  
—our wives and children—our property  
and Laws—our rights and country. For  
every inch they gain from us they will have  
to pay dear. Our people will sell their  
lives at a desperate price. They have no  
misgivings. Their minds are made up—  
their foot is set—their hearts are deter-  
mined. The sympathisers should expunge  
from their vocabulary the words *neutrality*  
—the sacredness of treaties and honourable  
treatment. They should say there is war.  
An open enemy is better than a treache-  
rous friend.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that,  
so far as we know, his Excellency the  
Governor of Vermont, and General WOOL,  
are doing their duty as efficiently as the  
circumstances of their Government will per-  
mit.

We have been favoured with the Decla-  
ration and Proclamation of the rebels.  
They are signed by Dr. Nelson, our  
readers will find them in our columns.  
We have no time to remark. The rebels  
have both fooled and gulled the *sympa-  
thisers*. The feudal tenure, and the want  
of register offices are grievances of which  
we had complained these twenty years  
but never could get removed, because they  
cherished them as their life blood. They  
use them now to gull the sympathisers.  
This shows how little our wise neighbours  
know of Canada. Robert Nelson, the no-  
torious profane swearer and infidel talks  
about reliance on the Almighty and good  
morals!!

ANDREW STUART, Esq. M. P. P., passed  
through Philipsburg, on Saturday last,  
on his way to England as agent to the  
Constitutionalists.

A mob, consisting, of radicals, and some Amer-  
icans, last week, attacked a guard of three per-  
sons in Potton. They followed the guard into  
the house. In the house one of the guards killed  
an American on the spot, but had to surrender  
their arms. Col. Warde is out there now, with  
some of the horse company. Yesterday the vol-  
unteers of this place were sent for by express.

Montreal was illuminated last Tuesday night  
in honour of His Excellency Sir John Colborne,  
on his taking the oath of office, as Administrator  
of the Government of this Province. We there-  
fore heartily congratulate our loyal fellow subjects  
on the auspicious event. The man of whom we  
never but seldom made mention, while he was  
the representative of our Sovereign, now that he  
is gone, goes away, leaving no one to feel any  
other regret than that he did not take his depart-  
ure the morning after he had delivered his first  
speech to the Legislature. The historian will  
not find much in his disastrous administration to  
record but warnings to posterity.

Official Despatch from Lt. Col. WARDE  
to Lieut. Col. JONES:—

NUTT'S CORNER, BEECH RIDGE, }  
1st March, 1838, 6 P. M. }

Authentic intelligence having reached Lt.  
Col. BOOTH, that the Rebel Force, in this  
neighborhood have been dispersed and dis-  
armed, the Regular Troops at Henryville  
have returned to St. Johns. Under these  
circumstances there seems no further occa-  
sion for the services of the Militia and Vol-  
unteers collected at Missiskoui. Lt. Col.  
JONES will, therefore, be good enough to  
use his discretion in sending the men to  
their homes, as soon as they please to re-  
turn; previously intimating, however, to  
the officers, noncommissioned officers and  
privates, who have recently been under  
arms with every prospect of engaging an  
enemy of considerable force, and well ar-  
med, how much satisfaction Lt. Col. WARDE  
has experienced in his connexion with so  
excellent, and well disposed a body of men,  
alone accompanied by regret, that he has  
been deprived of the high honor of com-  
manding them in action,—when it may well  
be imagined how all ranks would have con-  
ducted themselves, if judgment should be  
formed by the superior manner in which  
the march or movement in sleighs, was  
performed from Missiskoui Bay to Wheel-  
er's Tavern, this day. Lt. Col. WARDE  
feels himself particularly indebted to Lt.  
Col. JONES for the advice and kind assist-  
ance received on all occasions from that of-  
ficer, whilst united with him in executing  
the same duties. Lt. Col. WARDE con-  
cludes this brief expression of his approba-  
tion of the Militia and Volunteer Force  
recently employed at Missiskoui, by assur-  
ing them of his most favorable report of  
their conduct, to the Lt. General Com-  
manding the Forces in the Canadas.

HENRY WARDE,  
Major of the Royal Regt.  
Local Lt. Colonel.

Lt. Col. JONES, &c. &c. &c.  
Commanding Militia & Volunteers, engaged  
recently at Missiskoui.

Dr. NELSON has published the following  
**Declaration.**

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made  
with the people of Lower and Upper Cana-  
da, and recorded in the Statute Book of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ire-  
land, as the 31st Chapter of the act passed  
in the 31st year of the Reign of King  
George III, hath been continually violated  
by the British Government, and our rights  
usurped; and, whereas, our humble petitions,  
addresses, protests & remonstrances against  
this injurious and unconstitutional inter-  
ference have been made in vain, that the  
British Government hath disposed of our  
revenue without the constitutional consent  
of the Local Legislature, pillaged our trea-  
sury, arrested great numbers of our citi-  
zens, and committed them to prison; dis-  
tributed through the country a mercenary  
army, whose presence is accompanied by  
consternation and alarm, whose track is red  
with the blood of our people, who have laid  
our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples  
and spread terror and waste through the  
land: And whereas we can no longer suf-  
fer the repeated violations of our dearest  
rights, and patiently support the multiplied  
outrages and cruelties of the Government  
of Lower Canada, WE, in the name of the  
PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA, acknowl-  
edging the decrees of a Divine Provi-  
dence which permits us to put down a  
Government which had abused the object  
and intention for which it was created, and  
to make choice of that form of Government  
which shall re-establish the empire of Jus-  
tice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide  
for common defence, promote general good  
and secure to us and our posterity the ad-  
vantage of civil and religious liberty.

SOLENNY DECLARE:

1. That from this day forward, the  
PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are  
absolved from all allegiance to Great Brit-  
ain, and that the political connection be-  
tween that power and Lower Canada is  
now dissolved.  
2. That a **REPUBLICAN** form of  
government is best suited to Lower Cana-  
da, which is this day declared to be a  
**REPUBLIC**.  
3. That under the free government of  
Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the  
same rights; the Indians shall no longer  
be under any civil disqualification but shall  
enjoy the same rights as all other citizens  
of Lower Canada.

4. That all union between Church and  
State is hereby declared to be **DISSOL-  
VED**, and every person shall be at liberty  
freely to exercise such religion or belief as  
shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

5. That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure  
of land is hereby abolished as completely  
as if such tenure had never existed in Cana-  
da.

6. That each and every person who shall  
bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance  
to the people of Canada in this contest for  
emancipation, shall be, and he is, dischar-  
ged from all debts due, or obligations real  
or supposed, for arrears in the virtue of  
Seigniorial rights heretofore existing.

7. That the *Douaire Coutumier* is for  
the future abolished and prohibited.

8. That imprisonment for debt shall no  
longer exist, excepting in such cases of  
fraud as shall be specified in act to be passed  
by the Legislature of Lower Canada for  
this purpose.

9. That sentence of Death shall no longer  
be passed nor executed, except in case  
of murder.

10. That mortgages on landed estate  
shall be special, and to be valid, shall be

registered in offices to be created for this  
purpose by an act of the Legislature of  
Lower Canada.

11. That the liberty and freedom of the  
Press shall exist in all public matters and  
affairs.

12. That **TRIAL BY JURY** is guaran-  
teed to the people of Lower Canada in its  
most extended and liberal sense, in all crimi-  
nal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to  
be fixed by the Legislature of the State of  
LOWER CANADA.

13. That as General and public Educa-  
tion is necessary, and due by the Govern-  
ment to the people, an act to provide for  
the same shall be passed as soon as the  
circumstances of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective fran-  
chise, all elections shall be had by **BAL-  
LOT**.

15. That with the least possible delay  
the people shall choose Delegates accord-  
ing to the present division of the country,  
into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who  
shall constitute a Convention, or Legisla-  
tive Body, to establish a Constitution accord-  
ing to the wants of the country, and  
in conformity with the disposition of this  
Declaration, subject to be modified accord-  
ing to the will of the People.

16. That every male person of the age  
of 21 years and upwards, shall have the  
right of voting as herein provided, and for  
the election of the aforesaid delegates.

17. That all *Crown Lands*, also such  
as are called *Clergy Reserves*, and such as  
are nominally in possession of a certain com-  
pany of Land holders in England called the  
'British American Land Company,' are of  
right the property of the state of Lower  
Canada, except such portions of the afore-  
said Lands as may be in possession of per-  
sons who hold the same in good faith, and  
to whom titles shall be secured and granted  
by virtue of a law which shall be enacted  
to legalize the possession of, and afford a  
title for, such untitled lots of land in the  
townships as are under cultivation or im-  
provement.

18. That the French and English lan-  
guages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of this Declara-  
tion, and for the support of the Patriotic  
cause in which we are now engaged, with  
a firm reliance on the protection of the  
Almighty, and the justice of our conduct,  
WE by these presents solemnly pledge to  
each other our lives, our fortunes, and our  
most sacred honor.

By order of the Provisional Government,  
ROBERT NELSON, President.

#### Proclamation.

NO. 2.

PEOPLE OF CANADA.  
We have been oppressed by the hand of  
a transatlantic power, and unjustly and cru-  
elly castigated with the rod of unrelenting  
misrule for a long series of years, so long,  
that the measure of tyranny has filled to  
overflowing. We unceasingly, but in vain,  
have attempted to bridle a bad government  
rescind bad laws, enact such as would cause  
our institutions to emerge from the mire of  
ancient vassallage and rise to the level of  
those which characterise the recent govern-  
ment of the 19th century. We now are  
compelled, by the force of tyranny and  
contrary to our sentiments, to appeal to the  
force of arms in order that we may acquire  
and secure to us such rights as are due to  
a deserving and free people; nor shall we  
lay those arms down, until we shall have  
secured to our country the blessings of a  
patriotic and sympathizing government.

To all such persons as aid us, in these  
our patriotic exertions, WE extend the  
hand of fraternity and fellowship. And to  
such as shall persist in the blind, headlong,  
plundering, sanguinary, & incendiary course,  
that has, to our sorrow, and the suffering  
of our aged people, our women and our  
children, so disgracefully stamped the heed-  
less career of Sir John Colborne, the  
commander of the British forces, and his  
adherents, we shall in self defence and in  
common justice to our people and our cause  
inflict the retaliation which their own ter-  
rific example has set before us; but as there  
are many persons who now repent of their  
conduct and of the vandalism of their asso-  
ciates, a course which has driven us to war,  
and as our sense of humanity, of justice and  
of honor, is cast in a different mould from  
that of our oppressors, we cannot reconcile  
to our principle, or to the morals that else-  
where than in the English government in  
Canada, distinguish the age we live in,  
to exercise their savage example towards  
them.

We, therefore, solemnly promise to af-  
ford Security and PROTECTION, both  
in PERSON and PROPERTY, to ALL  
SUCH AS SHALL LAY DOWN  
THEIR ARMS, AND OTHERWISE  
CEASE TO OPPRESS US—a promise,  
which our Character, and the known Moral  
and Peaceable habits of our native peo-  
ple, sufficiently guarantees. Nor shall we  
lay down our arms until we shall have ef-  
fected and procured the object of our first  
Proclamation.

By order of the Provisional Government  
of the State of Lower Canada.

ROBERT NELSON,  
Commander-in-chief of the Patriot Army.

#### Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advo-  
cate, having resumed his Profession, has  
taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS  
DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business in-  
trusted to him will be punctually attended to;  
and all monies collected by him on account of  
his clients, paid over without delay.

Montreal, February 26 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends  
and the public that he has received his  
usual assortment of

#### Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of  
**Teas, Coffee,**  
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cot-  
tons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.  
W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

#### Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett

#### CAPS,

#### Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.  
JUST received and for sale by  
W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

#### New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New  
and Fashionable

#### GOODS

#### & Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store  
in this section of the country. Persons wishing  
to purchase will please call and examine for them-  
selves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

3-14

#### Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having  
also commenced the first of the above bran-  
ches, and respectfully invites individuals having  
real estate to **SELL** or **LET** to place it in his  
hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real es-  
tate can seldom be made without personal inspec-  
tion, he proposes to act only as a medium, through  
whom the seller can advertise cheaply and ef-  
ficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.  
In accordance with this view he has opened

#### BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or  
to LET in town or throughout the country will  
be inserted. These will be open to the inspection  
of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion  
being made to increase the publicity of the plan.  
The Charge for registering for the first three  
months will be 10s. when not more than three  
distinct properties are included in one description;  
when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half  
these amounts. The same in every case payable  
in advance, and all communications to be post  
paid. When the parties are not known, satisfac-  
tory references as to the correctness of the descrip-  
tions will be required.

JAMES COURT.  
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.  
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

#### New Firm & New Goods.

#### New Goods.

#### New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknow-  
ledgements to his customers for their liber-  
al patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the  
business will be continued at his old stand, in  
Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.  
A General Supply of choice Articles are now  
opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other  
store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.  
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

#### Wainwright's PREMIUM

#### Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly im-  
proved **COOKING-STOVES**, just received and  
for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

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W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.

W. W. SMITH.



Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant:  
OR THE NEW MATRIMONIAL TAT-TOO FOR  
OLD BACHELORS.  
By the Rev. M. L. WEEMS.  
Genesis ii: 18.  
And the Lord said 'It is not good for  
man to be alone.'

No verily, nor for the woman neither.  
But what says the preacher? Why, 'I  
will says Paul, (and Paul you know, was  
a sound divine) 'that the young women  
marry and love their husbands; and raise  
up good children.' 'Tis well said, most  
noble, patriotic Paul! May the children  
of Columbia hearken to thy counsel! that  
there be no more old Bachelors in our land,  
like scrubby oaks standing selfishly alone,  
while our maidens, like tender vines, lack-  
ing support, sink to the ground; but that,  
united in wedlock's blest embraces, they  
may grow up together as the trees of the  
Lord, whose summits reach the skies, and  
their branches overspread the nations, mak-  
ing their country the pride and glory of  
the earth!

'I will that the young people marry,' says  
Paul.

For  
Ay, that's the point, there let us fix our eyes!  
There all the honor, all the blessing lies.

1. If you are for pleasure—Marry!  
2. If you prize *rosy health*—Marry!  
3. And even if *money* be your object  
—Marry!

Now let's to the point and prove these  
precious truths. Draw near, ye bachelors  
of the willing ear, while, with the grey  
quill of experience, I write

THE PLEASURES OF THE MARRIED  
STATE.

Believe me, citizen bachelors, never man  
yet received his full allowance heaped up  
and running over, of this life's joys, until  
it was measured out to him by the generous  
hand of a loving wife.

A man, with half an eye, may see that  
I am not talking here of these droll match-  
es which, now and then, throw a whole  
neighborhood into a *wonderland*; where  
scores of good people are called together  
to eat mince-pies, and to hear a blooming  
nymph of fourteen promise to take—for  
better and for worse—an old icicle of four-  
score! For to see the sturdy glowing  
youth lavishing amorous kisses on the shriv-  
elled lips of his great-grand mother bride!  
On cursed lust of pelf! From such match-  
es good Lord, deliver all true-hearted  
lovers! For such matches have gone a  
great way to make those sweetest notes,  
husband and wife, to sound prodigiously  
out of *tunish*. The old husband, after all  
his honey moon-looks, grunts a jealous  
*bass*, while young Madam, wretched in  
spite of her coach and lute-strings, squeaks  
a scolding treble; making between them  
a fine cat-and-dog concert of it for life!

But I am talking of a match of *true love*,  
between two persons who, having virtue to  
relish the transports of a tender friendship,  
and good sense to estimate their infinite  
value, wisely strive to fan the delightful  
flame by the same endearing attentions  
which they paid to each other during the  
sweet days of courtship. If there be a  
Heaven on earth we must (next to the love  
of God) seek it in such a marriage of  
innocence and love! On the bright list  
of their felicities, I would set down, as

The first bliss of Matrimony,  
the charming society, the tender friendship  
it affords! Without a friend it is not for  
man to be happy. Let the old Madeira  
sparkle in his goblets, and princely dainties  
smoke upon his table; yet, if he have to  
sit down with him, no friend of the love-  
beaming eye, alas! the banquet is insipid,  
and the cottager's dinner of herbs where  
love is, is to be envied.

Let the self-scraping Bachelor drive on  
to heaven in his solitary sulk: the Lord  
help the poor man, and send him good  
speed! But that's not my way of travel-  
ling. No, give me a sociable chaise, with  
a dear good angel by my side, the thrilling  
touch of whose sweetly-folding arm may  
flush my spirits into rapture, and inspire a  
devotion suited to the place, that best de-  
votion—gratitude and love!

Yes, the sweetest cup of life is a friend:  
but where on earth, is the friend that de-  
serves to be compared with an affectionate  
wife? that generous creature, who for  
your sake has left father and mother...looks  
to you alone for happiness...wishes in your  
society to spend her cheerful days...in your  
beloved arms to draw her latest breath...  
and fondly thinks the slumbers of the grave  
will be sweeter when lying by your side!  
The marriage of two such fond hearts, in  
one united, forms a state of friendship,  
of all others the most perfect and delightful.  
'Tis a marriage of souls, of persons, of wish-  
es, and of interests.

#### NEW STORE

AND

### New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at  
Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied  
by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just re-  
ceived a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

### Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery  
and Hardware,  
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country  
Store. The above goods will be sold at very re-  
duced prices. The Public are respectfully in-  
vited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in  
exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

#### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the  
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.  
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the  
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months  
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in  
payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged  
in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion  
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first  
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.  
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two  
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-  
sertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in-  
sertion, and one penny for each subsequent in-  
sertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by  
the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be  
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-  
ingly.

#### STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philippsburg.  
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Rutter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.  
Abner Potter, Brome.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Bright, Sutton.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, Lacole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.  
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.  
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.  
William Keel, parish of St. Thomas.  
Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the  
Missisquoi Standard, will please to leave their  
names with any of the above Agents, to whom  
also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments  
must be made.

### Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tav-  
ern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession  
of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate  
at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham,  
stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors  
S. WOOD, } & Tutors.  
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED,

2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above  
premises.

V3—281f J. C.  
S. W.

### Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-  
habitants of Philippsburg and its vicinity,  
that he still continues the

### Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand,  
Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the lat-  
est Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and  
from the superior quality and low price of Cloths  
and first rate workmanship, the public will find  
at his stand inducements seldom to be met with;  
and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he  
hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con-  
tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at  
the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash  
will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14  
years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good  
behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.  
Philippsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

#### PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for  
the four best ESSAYS that may be presented  
on any of the following subjects:—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of Historical  
knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circum-  
stances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considera-  
ble river of the Eastern Townships, from source  
to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its  
ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology &  
mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description  
of those now worked, and their relative produc-  
tiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of  
Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigen-  
ous to the Canadas, their habitats and habitudes,  
uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Cana-  
das, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before  
the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or Eng-  
lish.

3 The names and residence of the Authors  
must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay  
shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by  
a sealed note superscribed with the same motto,  
and containing the name and residence of the  
author. This note shall only be opened in the  
case of the Essay being declared worthy of a  
Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the  
property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to  
withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays  
on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD,  
Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze,  
according as the Committee who shall be appointed  
for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of  
the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.  
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

### James Russell,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

### Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive  
assortment of School, Classical & Mis-  
cellaneous Books and Stationery, con-  
sisting of nearly every article called for  
in his line, which are received directly from the  
Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold  
for cash at a small advance from cost.  
Purchasers are invited to call and examine be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere.

### Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled  
and bound at short notice.  
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

### Groceries

&

### Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their  
Friends and the Public generally, that they  
have on hand, and particularly at their

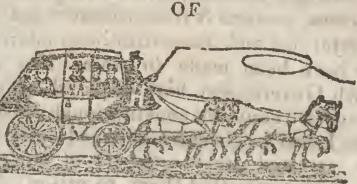
### NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian  
Meeting House, a New and Complete Assort-  
ment of the above Articles, which they offer  
Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices.  
As they have lately entered into the GRAIN  
and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request  
Merchants and others to call, as they feel con-  
fident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is  
not surpassed by any in the Trade.  
JOHN THOMSON & Co.  
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually  
attended to; and Goods for the Townships and  
vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of  
charge.

### RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



### Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER,  
STEVENS,  
CLEMMENT &  
TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3-1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Satur-  
day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain  
in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday  
mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.  
Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please  
breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus  
the advantages of this new line are obvious.

### Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon.  
ROBERT JONES, in the Village of  
Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

### FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth  
will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo  
blue).

Ten pence per yard, if paid imme-  
diately; one shilling per yard,  
payable the ensuing Winter; one  
shilling and three pence per yard,  
if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down;  
six pence per yard, payable the  
ensuing Winter; seven pence half  
penny per yard, payable at the  
end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down;  
seven pence half penny per yard,  
payable the ensuing Winter; nine  
pence per yard, payable at the  
end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE,  
received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to  
take charge of all cloth intended for the above  
Factory, and will return the same when dressed  
Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

### INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK

TERNEY, a native of the county Fernan-  
nah, Ireland, who arrived in North America in  
1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Mont-  
real, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has  
heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Ad-  
dress Herald Office, Montreal.  
September 21

### Canadian Christian Examiner & Presby- terian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters,  
Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in  
Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Disci-  
pline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History  
of the Church—on education—on laws affecting  
public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of em-  
inently useful and holy men. Subordinate arti-  
cles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and  
character of any particular modern heresy—on  
schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—  
remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on  
the spread of Religion in any particular locality,  
&c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ec-  
clesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and  
of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the  
Synod of Caster—of Presbyteries in England—of  
Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies  
&c. Reports of Missionary Societies—com-  
munications from the Synod at Canada—records of facts in  
Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine  
wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political  
intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the  
beginning of every month, each number consisting  
of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded  
to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per  
annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

### Book-Binding

&

BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-  
TURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their ser-  
vices to the public in the above business.  
Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news  
papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice  
and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be  
beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every  
description ruled to pattern and bound to order.  
All orders sent by mail or otherwise will  
meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.  
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

#### TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the  
printers of the United States, to whom they  
have been individually known as established Let-  
ter Founders that they have formed a copartnership  
in said business, and from their united skill  
and extensive experience, they hope to be able to  
give satisfaction to all who may favor them with  
their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of  
the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by  
hand a desideratum by the European founders,  
was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expen-  
diture of time and money on the part of our senior  
partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-  
tensive use of the machine cast letter has fully  
tested, and established its superiority in every  
particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on  
by the parties before named under the firm of  
White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a  
complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines  
Pica. The book a new type being in the most  
modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of  
Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can  
furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.  
Classes, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every  
article in the printing business, kept for sale and  
furnished on short notice. Old type taken in  
exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give  
the above three insertions, will be entitled to five  
dollars in such articles as they may select from  
our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.  
New York, April 19, 1837.

### WALDIE'S LITERARY OM- NIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.  
Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Re-  
views, and the Acquis of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's  
Library,' 'to make good reading cheaper, and to  
bring literature to every man's door.' That ob-  
ject has been accomplished; we have given to  
books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost  
parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the  
secluded, occupation to the literary, information to  
all. We now propose still further to reduce  
prices, and render the access to a literary banquet  
more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall  
continue to give in the quarto library a volume  
weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to  
give a volume in the same period for less than  
four cents a week, and to add as a piquant season-  
ing to the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters and a summary of the news and events  
of the day. We know by experience and calcu-  
lation that we can go still further in the mat-  
ter of reduction, and we feel that there is still  
verge enough for us to aim at offering to an in-  
creasing literary appetite that mental food which  
it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so  
great a favourite, will continue to make its week-  
ly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding  
and preservation, and its price and form will re-  
main the same. But we shall, in the first week  
of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of  
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of him by them than the surrender of the spurious  
Note, which the public had, by the undersigned  
Helen F. Jackson, been cautioned from purchas-  
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it came into her possession, having been shown to  
be bath upon oath, denied ever having received of  
the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the ap-  
parent signer thereof.

HELLEN F. JACKSON,  
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Brome, 15th July, 1837.

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At this Office:

### A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Ar-  
mand East on the death of the Hon. and  
Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEW-  
ART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sun-  
day 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES  
REID, to which is added a sermon on the same  
occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on  
the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES  
P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church,  
St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower  
Canada.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and  
place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL  
SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the  
persons holding possession of his property, who  
are hereby requested to communicate with the  
undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the  
lawful heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.  
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the  
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On the first of July, 1837, will be pub-  
lished, beautifully printed on good pa-  
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cover, the first num-  
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odical work  
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MAGAZINE.

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To whom all original Communications will be  
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The announcement of a new Periodical, in  
the present state of affairs, may create some feel-  
ing of surprise, but having contemplated an altera-  
tion in the nature of a very popular monthly  
publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprie-  
tors deem it best to proceed in the perfected ar-  
rangements, and produce a periodical embodying  
the most wholesome points of the old work, but  
conducted with sufficient energy and talent to  
ensure the success of their new arrangements.

The respectable and extensive subscription list of  
the Album, to which this work is designed as a  
successor will at once place the Gentleman's Mag-  
azine in a circulation at once equal to that of any  
other monthly work in the United States, and  
guarantee the continuance of its publication, with  
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The contents of the Gentleman's Magazin  
will, in every respect be answerable to the mean-  
ing of the title. We do not pretend, in our lit-  
erary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the  
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ly skimming the surface of the ground, four pages  
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shall we display the brilliancy of our critical ac-  
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we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor  
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